

70 and 72 Monroe St

## N. &amp; M. FRIEDMAN

70 and 72 Monroe St

## DRESS GOODS TALK!

The new arrivals of handsome dress fabrics are a marvel to behold. The "chick" things shown are, indeed, a pleasant and interesting study for the critical eye. Counters and shelves loaded down with the most comprehensive, most exclusive and refined selection of dress fabrics in view can be seen every day at prices you know are always quoted by other houses. We select two very strong lot offerings for this week:

One lot comprising—

36 inch Illuminated Serge,  
38 inch Whip Cords,  
36 inch Cheverons,  
38 inch Chesnaux Suitings,

AT 25c A YARD!

One lot comprising—

40 inch Gretchen Wool Checks,  
40 inch All Wool Cheviots,  
40 inch All Wool Serges,  
40 in. Wool Stripes and Plaids,

AT 49c A YARD!

## WHITE GOODS!

New English Dummies.

Victoria Lawns.

Linen Lawns.

Nainsooks.

Batistes.

Claire, soft finished cambrics.

Linen de Dacca.

Carreau de Dacca.

And many others. A most excellent chance to lay in a season's supply.

## STAMPED LINENS!

This week will be the occasion to buy Stamped Linens. Let the big windows full of these goods serve as an index of what is going on inside. Note the price tickets on each article. You will see—

Doylies at 5c, 10c and 12½c.

Tray Clothes at 25c, 29c, 35c and 50c.

Splashers at 12½c, 25c, 35c, 37½c and 39c.

Dresser Scarfs at 29c, 35c, 45c and 50c.

Center Cloths at 33c, 35c and 50c.

These goods are especially low in price—for the handsomely designed and fine fabrics, with drawn work. They represent values never before offered.

## SILKS--SILKS!

Silks are one of our strongholds. We do not hesitate to say we have the most handsome and best selected line in the city. We cannot describe it. We ask for a personal inspection.

Saturday we received a large shipment of Figured China Silks, beautiful designs and patterns, all the latest colorings and shades to be worn the coming season. We will offer these goods to start them going at the very remarkably low price,

50 CENTS A YARD.

Ladies should secure their choice early, as they cannot be replaced at the same price.

## EMBROIDERIES!

We will offer for this week some special drives in Hamburg, Swiss and Nainsook Embroideries. We will also include in this sale—

One lot of Hand-made Linen  
Torchon Laces, ranging up  
to 25c a yard, all at one  
price,

AT 10c A YARD!

## DRESS TRIMMINGS!

JUST OPENED.

We place on sale Monday morning an enormous stock of Spring Dress Trimmings. We invite the ladies to see this display. The incoming new styles—hand-some Zouave Trimmings, Persian Bands, Girdles, Silk Gimps and Jet Gimps, Iridescent effects, Columbia Trimmings and all leading trimmings in vogue.

## WASH GOODS!

Silk finished Challi pattern, 32 inch Pongees at 12½c a yard.

Handsome Outing Flannels and Yachting Cloths at 8c, 10c and 12½c a yard.

5,000 yards more of those beautiful Dress Gingham at 12½c a yard, worth 16c.

Splendid Dress Gingham at 8c and 10c a yard.

Handsome 4-4 Sea Island Cambrics, 12½c a yard.

## N. &amp; M. FRIEDMAN, 70 and 72 Monroe Street.

## IN THE TONE REALM

Father Graf to Follow the Old Roman School.

## JOKE OF THE STABAT MATER

When Rihald Ains and Words Were Sung at Mass—The Rigid Training of Priests in Song.

Music, as everybody knows, plays an important part in the services of the Roman Catholic church, but laymen, and especially Protestant laymen, do not realize how great a feature it is and how much study and hard work it involves for members of the priesthood and minor officials of the church. Every priest must be a singer, and every organist in a Catholic church must be able to catch the correct pitch from the priest's intonations. This of itself, without speaking of the work of the choir, shows that immense study must be made of music in order that the priest may chant the mass correctly and the organist respond in the same key.

There is at least one famous school for the study of ecclesiastical music. It was established centuries ago at Rome and is still in existence. It is known as the Pontifical school and some of the world's greatest musicians have been among its pupils. The object of the school, as I understand it, is to promote ecclesiastical music in its religious purity and to train priests and singers so that their work may be perfect. There is a museum on foot in America for the establishment of a similar school here. The head and front of this movement is Rev. Joseph Graf, who was formerly stationed at Baltimore. He is now in New York actively engaged in starting the school, and the first public move will be in the form of what is called "Golden Episcopal Jubilee," in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the present pope's entrance into the pontifical. The distinguishing feature of this celebration, which is to take place on February 20, will be the rendering of church music by the best performers that can be found in New York. The event will take place in Music hall, Fifty-seventh street and Seventh avenue. At that time there will be produced for the first time in this country some compositions by Palestrina, a composer who was born in 1524. In musical history he figures as the author of church music, but before touching upon his very important relations to musical art it should be said that Father Graf is himself a finished musician. He is a master of the theory of music, a good composer, a good singer and a very fine director. It is his end to restore to the church music of to-day the spirit and style that prevailed during the later years of Palestrina's life.

When Palestrina was a young man the composers who were then in vogue had fallen into the habit of using popular songs as the basis for their masses. The singers, who had heard the songs upon the streets or in drinking rooms, fell into the habit of singing variations upon the familiar tunes instead of the solemn words of the liturgy. It seems almost incredible at this day

that such should have been the case. How would it sound, for instance, to hear the choir shouting "Annie Rooney, She's My Sweetheart," in the middle of an impressive service? Yet the choristers in Rome four centuries ago did as badly as that and even went further. The composer may have arranged the words of the mass to the refrain of a ribald drinking song, and the singers, neglecting the Latin, would sing the original words while the priests were performing their functions at the altar. This naturally provoked a great scandal after a time, and it became a serious question with the church authorities whether music should not be abolished from the service. A committee of cardinals was appointed by the pope to consider the question, and it was well known that the members of the committee were prejudiced to such an extent that they would probably recommend a rule against music.



PALESTRINA.

Palestrina had at that time already attained considerable fame as a composer, and one of his friends persuaded the committee to permit the composer to demonstrate that religious music—music that would be dignified, beautiful and pleasing—could be written without any appeal to the popular airs of the day. Palestrina tried it and the result was that after the committee had heard the three masses which he had composed, one of them was performed before the pope himself, and his holiness was so pleased with the composition that he declared that music should still remain a feature of the church service.

So Palestrina saved music, so far as the church is concerned, and for a long time the influence of his pure and masterly thought was felt by subsequent composers. Then came another change. Composers wrote masses more for the concert-room than for the church. Their music was good but it had not the religious atmosphere that the church requires. A glaring example of this is the famous and popular "Stabat Mater" by Rossini. Rossini wrote this work as a joke. The only religious music in the whole work is the unaccompanied quartette, and that quartette Rossini stole bodily, note for note, from a composition by Haydn.

It is Father Graf's purpose to encourage composers to-day to return to the classic ecclesiastical style of Palestrina, or, if not to go so far as that, to preserve the dignity of music designed

for the church. In the school he will establish there will be taught the theory and practice of the Gregorian chant, the history of church music, ecclesiastical laws concerning liturgical music, all the departments which lie within the theory of composition, as well as organ playing, chorus training and choir directing, and critical study of the best works of ancient and modern composers, particularly of masterpieces of the Palestrina style. The jubilee already referred to will serve to encourage composers and directors to work in Father Graf's direction. In the performance of the music there will be a chorus of five hundred picked voices, the Symphony orchestra of New York and several soloists who are famous all over the country as singers. The soprano, for instance, will be Mme. Fursch-Madl. There will be three conductors, among them Father Graf, and the others Walter Damrosch and Bruno Oscar Klein. Some of the compositions of Palestrina which will be produced have never been sung before except by the papal choir in the Sixtine chapel at Rome. That choir is probably the finest in the world, and for centuries it has kept its repertory of sacred music altogether to itself. On at least two occasions in musical history musicians have listened to the choir and noted the songs that were rendered and afterwards published them. One of these thefts, if such a harsh word may be used, was made by Mendelssohn. On this occasion, of course, the performance has the full sanction of the highest church authorities.

The result of Father Graf's movement will, it is hoped, be the elevation of church music throughout the country.

## Such Is Fame.

In Augusta, Me., the "ten-cent wagon," as it is called, is one of the features of the town. These wagons, according to the New York Tribune, do a good business in carrying passengers, on account of the numerous steep hills in the city. Members of the legislature especially patronize them; and the drivers, who are characters in their way, always refer to the representatives as "Reps." "Hauling Reps," is, indeed, their most profitable source of income. Nor is the term "Reps" confined to the Jews. The other day a small boy remarked, as he passed the lobby of the statehouse:

"Say, I made seventy-five cents to-day."

"How was that?"

"Oh, I was workin', doin' up bundles for Reps."

## Hired cinema.

English society is raising a national lament because men no longer dance. Hostesses have for a long time been at their wits' end to secure partners for young women at balls and dancing parties. Now the situation is worse than ever and remedies are being eagerly sought. The suggestion is publicly discussed that a dancing agency be established similar to such institutions in Paris and Berlin. Hired guests, armed with guarantees of fitness and respectability, would appear at the proper hour, be engaged to dance every number on the card and not give more than three dances to one young woman. Some such plan seems to be the only hope of saving the art of dancing in England.

## SUNK OUT OF SIGHT

Boom Towns of the West That Are Now Desolate.

## RISE AND FALL OF THE CAMPS

Which Once Had Thousands of People, But Are Now the Abodes of Owls.

If Oliver Goldsmith were alive to make a tour of the far western states and of some sections of the south, he could find many a deserted village there that was once the liveliest if not, like his beloved Auburn, the loveliest of the plain. In Kansas alone, according to the New York World, where it would appear that towns as well as individuals have felt the disastrous results of plebiscite, there are fully twenty such abandoned villages, and in Nevada, California, Georgia and Alabama they are numerous. Once thriving mining camps like Bodie and White Pine that grew great in a night; boom towns such as Fargo Springs, that sprang up as quickly as if a magician had called them into being, and prosperous and substantial cities like Sumner, in early days the most important town and prospective metropolis of Kansas—scores of these decayed municipalities now lie abandoned and desolate, their houses empty of human tenants and rotting away, their streets thick with a rank growth of weeds, and only a few old timers, or in some cases only a solitary postmaster, left to tell men of the present generation of their former bustle and prosperity. In various instances, as at Petersburg, in Georgia, nothing but mounds of earth and a populous cemetery remain to testify to the town's departed glory.

Especially mournful has been the fate of those abandoned towns whose only inhabitants to-day are the animals and reptiles that have left prairie and sand hills to take refuge in the deserted dwellings. Time has played one of its most fantastic tricks with human fortune in permitting owls to flit about under the rafters that echoed all the night through to the bellowing revelry of owl clubs, and snakes to squirm under the very tables at which barkeepers dealt out biting red eyes in exchange for gold dust; while wolves prowled through the forsaken lair of the tiger. It is like plunging into an atmosphere of gloom to visit these blighted cities, for on every side stand mute reminders of the feverish activity of the past to intensify the sad stillness of the present.

Perhaps the most striking of accounts of ruined boom towns are those which relate the untoward fate of Pierce City and Kit Carson. Less than a generation ago Pierce City, with its lawless population of twenty thousand miners and gamblers, was one of the most notable settlements between Denver and the coast. Its inhabitants to-day are a handful of Chinamen, while Kit Carson has only one hundred left of the seven thousand restless souls, who twenty years ago sought gold by day and revelry by night.

Taste Brides. A girl in Tunis, after she is betrothed, is cooped up in a small room, with shackles of gold and silver upon her

ankles and wrists. If she is to be married to a man who has discharged, dispatched or lost a former wife, the shackles which the former bride wore are put upon the new bride's limbs, and she is fed till they are filled up to the proper thickness. The food used for this custom, worthy of barbarians, is a seed called drough, which is of an extraordinary fattening quality. With this seed and their national dish, cuscus, the bride is literally crammed, and many actually die under the spoon.—Eastern Age.

## BROKEN OUT AGAIN.

Editorial Posters on the Store and Its Appurtenances.

"Curious thing about a stove," observed the exchange editor, as he came in shivering, took off his coat, hung it on its accustomed peg, sat down, examined the points of his shears to see if they could be depended upon in a sudden emergency and glanced furtively over his shoulder at the financial editor, "curious thing about a stove is that it is always hottest when its coaled."

"Chestnut—coal," remarked the financial editor, slowly, "it's a grate deal more—"

"Now don't get out of your range," interposed the exchange editor.

"If I should," retorted the other, "you couldn't furnace me with any ideas on the subject."

"But you might get stove up."

"You think you're a pretty large egg, don't you?"

"I don't want any of your slack, anyhow," said the exchange editor, breathing hard.

"It doesn't scot you," snorted the man of finance, "you can lump it."

"You needn't get so warm over it."

"Then don't stir me up!"

"I haven't bin stirring you up."

"It's mighty bad if you haven't."

"Such a remark as that coming from a man who is always getting scooped—"

"Or from a man who can't hold a candle to—"

But here the railroad editor hastily interposed.

"Gentlemen," he said, "not another word, by chin'ney."—Chicago Tribune.

## A Tender Queen Distasteful.

The queen of the Sandwich Isles, whose deceased husband, King Heremahu I, was a Dalmatian, it appears, has always been anxious to learn something of the relations of her deceased spouse and commissioned every captain of an Austrian ship who visited her to inquire after them and send her word. At last, says our Vienna correspondent, the officers of the Fasana, who reported to the government on the subject, have been successful. But among the relations of the deceased they have found a wife, or rather widow, who, as soon as she heard how matters stood, declared she would see the widowed queen to obtain the private property of her run-away husband.—London News.

## The Parents' Divorced Story.

"Yes," said Tomlinson, with a sudden interest in the conversation, "my little boy is just five years old. He is one of the oldest little fellows. The other day his mother—"

But the last of the group of auditors could by this time be seen scampering around the next street corner a block away.—Chicago News Record.

## THE EARTH IS A VAST BODY

And as we only live on one side of it, we claim but a small portion. But any one within a radius of 300 miles is on our territory; and, if necessary, could walk the whole distance and feel repaid at the end of his journey with the genuine good bargains found at our store.

A very close shave on Folding Beds, Library Cases, Combination Secretaries and Book Cases for the next two weeks.

## —THE GREAT—

## GUNN FOLDING BED



The lightning change artist, transformed from one article of furniture to another by the word "Presto." "E. Pluribus Unum," is one formed of many, but this is many formed of one.

An Upright Folding Bed for.....\$10.00  
Same for Children.....8.50

The Celebrated Grass Hopper Bed,  
nicely finished in Ant., for.....18.00  
Libraries and Combination Secretaries and Book Cases at from \$10 to 40.00

Thirty-eight pieces to select from. Come before assortment is broken.

These great bargains all remind us  
We can make our lives sublime,  
And, departing, leave behind us  
Those who want to save a dime.

## WINEGAR FURNITURE CO.,

123 to 129 S. Division St.

160 and 162 Cherry St.